CITY HALL II

Following the fire on February 14, 1860, in which Carbondale's first City Hall was destroyed, a two-story brick city hall was erected. This building, erected during the administration of Mayor John M. Poore, served as Carbondale's City Hall from 1860 up to the time when Carbondale's third City Hall, present-day Carbondale City Hall, was erected in 1892-1894.

Carbondale's second City Hall is still standing in downtown Carbondale. It is the two-story wing at the back of present-day Carbondale City Hall. Here is what happened: When Truman I. Lacey of Binghamton, NY, designed present-day City Hall, he incorporated Carbondale's second City Hall, the 1860 building, into his overall design for the new building. In order to do so, he designed a new interior and a new roof for the old building, and then had the old building joined to his new building.

The contractor who, in 1894, executed Lacey's design for the new interior and the new roof on the 1860 building and who joined its eastern side to the 1892-1894 building (at a cost of $3,500) was George H. Tryon of Carbondale. Tryon was engaged by Lacey to do this job when the contractor who erected the three-story wing of present-day City Hall, W. D. Stevens of Binghamton, ceased work on his contract in the fall of 1893.

The 1860 City Hall had two stories. Lacey's design for the 1892-1894 City Hall called for the addition of a third story to the 1860 building. In accordance with Lacey's plan, construction on the proposed third story was begun in late 1893. When the city's councils drew up a budget for 1894, however, no funds were allocated for the completion of the third story on the old City Hall. As a result, construction on the third story was halted. The partially-built third story can be seen today beneath the present roof on the two-story wing of Carbondale City Hall.

Carbondale's second City Hall, like its predecessor, was a rectangular Greek Revival building. Five slender vertical rectangular windows on each story on the north and south sides of the rectangle; three vertical rectangular windows on the second story of the eastern side and two vertical rectangular windows, plus a door in the left bay, on the ground level of the eastern side. Although it is not known for certain, it is likely that there were three vertical rectangular windows on each story of the western side of the building. The windows on the northern and the southern sides of the two-story wing of present-day City Hall, with their greystone lintels and scrolls, are the original windows of the 1860 City Hall. The dentil moulding that can be seen today at the level of the eaves on the southern side of the two-story wing of City Hall is that of the 1860 building.